

**ABSTRACT**

**Patterns of Drug Used In Osteoarthritis Patient  
( Study at Orthopaedic Clinic of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya )**

Siti Nor Fariqian Afifa Ridzuan

Osteoarthritis (OA) is characterized by degeneration of articular cartilage, limited intraarticular inflammation with synovitis, and changes in peri-articular and subchondral bone. Osteoarthritis is the most common type of arthritis. Multiple factors are involved in the pathogenesis of OA, including mechanical influences, the effects of aging on cartilage matrix composition and structure, and genetic factors. Since the initial stages of OA involve increased cell proliferation and synthesis of matrix proteins, proteinases, growth factors, cytokines, and other inflammatory mediators by chondrocytes, research has focused on the chondrocyte as the cellular mediator of OA pathogenesis. The aims of this study was to analyze the patterns of drug used based on clinical data and to identify the drug related problems in osteoarthritis patients. This research was observational study by using the retrospective method and the descriptive analysis. The sample was entire patients in Orthopaedic Clinic of Outpatient Installation at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya with osteoarthritis diagnosed with or without underlying disease or complication. The sample period was from January 2015 until January 2016 that fulfilling inclusion criteria (N = 38). Patient's profile were 57.9 % females and 42.1 % males. The results showed that the patterns of drug used in osteoarthritis patients were analgetics and inflammatory drugs including meloxicam (86.8%), sodium diclofenac (76.3%), piroxicam (23.7%), mefenamic acid (7.9%), ibuprofen (2.6%) and Aspirin (2.6%). Adjuvant analgetics were diazepam (34.2%) and alprazolam (2.6%). While DMOADs was glukosamin applied by 60.5 % patients. Corticosteroids that has been used are methyl prednisolone (13.1%), prednisolone (2.6%) and triamsinolone (2.6%). Therapy for prevention and treatment of GIT disorders were antacid (13.1%), ranitidine (13.1%), cimetidine (2.6%) dan metoclopramide (2.6%). The drug related problems (DRPs) mostly occurred was GIT disorders (34.2%).

Keyword : Osteoarthritis (OA), Drug Related Problems (DRPs)